NEW PUBLICATIONS.

pecimen of Miss Martineau's manner in her account of her visit to the Pyramids:—

The day was come which I dreaded—the day of our expedition to the Great Pyramids. I dreaded it, because I feared a -ort of disappointment most difficult to bearthst of failing in the sightsecing of the day. Since arriving at Tiebes, I had not been well; and I had no reason for condicance in my strength, in a place and enterprise so new. I had made up my mind not to be disconcerted if I should have to return without having been either up or linto the Pyramid; but I was sorry to open my eyes upon the sunrise that morning. I went over in my mind all the stories I knew of persons who had failed and felt that I had no better title to success than they. My comfort was in the Sphinx. I should see that, at all events, It did not mend the matter that I found that a messenger was sent to Cairo for our letters. Taree of us had had no letters of a later date than the 5th of November; and this was the bit of February. I knew that the Winter at home was a dreadful one—for weather, sickness, and dishone was a dreadful one—for weather, sickness, and the second of the se here of a later date that is was the bin of Fohroary. I knew that the Winter at me was a dread of one—for weather, sickness, and diseas; and never I think, was I so anxious about letters and never I think was I so maxious about letters where are a firald to receive them. Whatever they n home, or so afraid to receive them. Whatever the

o set out for coesed at the almost as good to rive as es. To-day we once more came in alght of that curious of civilization—shaven donkeys. Dark rings were round the legs, and the neek and hind-quarters were en. The scariet heasings and gay rider made a setvery unlike what one sees of doukey-riding at home, a not aware till I came to Egypt how dependent a

on dress-t adventure was being carried on men's shoul-r a muddy pond which stopped the way. We t our plague to-only would be from the multitude y people who would obtride their services upon his pend the teasing began. Our dragoman met

surprised to find myself disappointed in the Pyra low, when it ad been precisely the reverse at a s. Justicad of their growing larger as we ap-d, they became has and less wonderful, this at y exactly met one's preconception, except in being sen it-could not have missed it. I cred. It was strange enough to have

London with a view to this very acceptance—that is might divide the higher steps, some of which, being four feed high, seem impracticable enough beforehand. But I found it better to trust to the strong and steady lifting of the Arabs in such places, and, above everything, not to stop at all, if possible; or, if one must stop for breath, to stop at all, if possible; or, if one must stop for breath, to stop at all, if possible; or, if one must stop for breath, to stop at all, if you have been acceptable to the Pytamid. I am sure the guides are right in taking people quickly. The hight is not so great in itself; it is the way in which it is reached that is trying to look back upon. It is try int to some heads to sit on a narrow ledge, and see a dazzling steedsion of such ledges for two or three hundred feet below; and there, a crowd of diminuitive people looking up, to see whether one is coming bebling down all that vast staircase. I stopped for a few seconds two or three thines, at good broad corners or ledges. When I left the angle, and round myself ascending the sede, the chef difficulty was over; and I cannot say that the intigue was at all formidable. The greater part of one's weight is lifted by the Arabs at each arm; and when one comes to a four let step, or a broken ledge, there is a third Arab behind. When we arrived at a sort of recess, broken in the augie, my guides sported two of their English words, crying out "Hall-way!" with great give. The last half was esseer than the first; and I felt, what proved to be true, that both must be easier than the conning down. I arrived second, and was kindly welcomed to that extraordinary spot by Mr. E. Mrs. Y. appeared presently after; and lastly, Mr. Y.—all in good spirits.

I was agreeably surprised to find at the top, besides blocks standing up which gave as some smade, a room; and even platform, where we might sit and write, and gase abroad, and endy ourselves, without even seeing ever the edge, unless we wished it. There was only the highless phosable breeze,

In the preface to the votume, Miss Martineau defends the republication of her work in a new edition, without any revision or change of its contents. She will not consent to adopt the common practice of authors, of altering passages of their works to make them accord with the latest views or impressions of the writer. The parrative of Abdallatif's Egyptian travels in the twelfth century, she remarks, still inspires an extraordinary interest in the present day. No one who has ever read the book old wish a line of it changed in order to keep up with the progress of modern knowledge on the life and character of Egypt. In like manner, Miss Martineau feels berself compelled to issue the new edition of her old work unchanged, although the lapse of thirty years has wrought an immense difference in the countries which she visited. It is certainly a severe test of the merits of a work, and few authors could find so much remaining of permanent value after so long an interval.

MEMOIRS OF REV. CHARLES G. FINNEY. Written by Himself. 12mo. pp. 477. A. S. Barnes & Co.

In the tide of religious revival which swent over New-England, and extended to parts of New-York and Pennsylvania, during the first half of this century, Mr. Pinney was no less prominent in the front rank of successful laborers than are the celebrated evangelists, Mossis. Moody and Sankey, at the present day. His name is identified with the remarkable movement, which, it is not too much to say, made a profound impression upon the American religious world, and the effects of which have as jet by no means entirely passed away. Mr. Finney was born in Councetleat in the year 1792, but was still an infant, his father removed to On the County, New-York, which was then mostly a winderness. No religious privileges were enjoyed by the day. His literary tone has been caught by those who use

people; few religious books were to be had; there was little intelligent preaching of the Gospel; but no lack of common schools, such as they were, at that time. The future apostle was educated in one of these schhe was fifteen or sixteen years old. His parents were not religious people, nor were there many such among the neighbors. He seldom beard a sermon, unless it was an occasional one from some traveling preacher who made up in seal what he wanted in knowledge. At the age of twenty he attended a high school in Connecticut, and thought of entering Yale College, but was dissuaded from the purpose by his teacher, who considered it a waste of time. He then discontinued his school education, but afterward obtained a smattering of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, although he never became a classical scholar. In 1818 he commenced the study of law in Jefferson County, New-York. His curiosity was excited by the frequent reference of the old authors to the Mosaic writings as authorities on common law, and he now purchased a Bible for the first time. This led to his taking a new interest in the Scriptures, and his attention was soon directed to their religious import. He at length became so deeply impressed, that he resolved to enter upon a new course, and devote himself to a religious life. From this time he had no longer any desire to practice law. He had no wish to make money, and no tests for worldly avusements. His whole mind was taken up with religion, and he soon decided to become a preacher of the Gospel. His subsequent career is described with great fuliness in the autobiography, presenting a suggestive example of devotion to a limited order of ideas, and of the success which usually attends concentration of power, with sincerity of purpose. The narrative may, perhaps, appear monotonous to the general reader, as it is mainly a repetition of similar scenes, and similar trains of thought, but the student of human character will find it rich in materials, while it affords a striking illustration of a phase of religious experience and action that may almost be regarded as a peculiar feature of

MONUMENTAL CHRISTIANITY. By JOHN P. LENDT. 4to. pp. 458. J. W. Bouten.

In the opinion of the author of this work, the prototypes of the Catholic Christian faith are to be found, to a very considerable extent, in the Pagan religions of antiquity. Many of their symbols are anticipa ns and foreshadowings of Christianity, and have been derived from the corruptions of the primitive truth, as held by Abraham, Job, and other ancient patriarchs. They contain the germs of pure religion, which it was the province of Christianity to preserve and embody in a better system for the good of mankind. The author accordingly, has reproduced and interpreted many of these symbols, although the main purpose of his work is to trace out the principles of Christianity in the early nts of the Church, especially the paintings sculptures, sarcophagi, glasses, lamps, scal-rings, and inscriptions of the extracembs at Lome, and elsewhere, together with the mosnics of the most ancient Christian churches. In carrying out his plan, he has folowed the divisions of the Apostles' Creed, tracing the different siauses of that symbol as interpreted in the various monoments of Christian autiquity. The out of a common principle of unity in the religious traditions and beliefs of mankind. In every riod of the world's history, religion, as distinct from poetry, art, science, and philosophy, has bee developed as a fact, among all civilized people Whatever its corruptions, it has been essentially one, ex hibiting a culty which had its origin in the human soul as an emanation from a common, infinite So Supreme Intelligence, distinct from matter. Christianity a purer embodiment of religious ideas, than the Jewisi or any of the Pagan religious, but in order to be of an avail, must be organized in some compact system, or risible Church, coextensive with Christianity. Although the work is devoted to the filustration and support of the Roman Catholic faith, it contains a great amount of rare and curious matter which cannot fail to be of interest t readers of every religious persuasien. It is the fruit of arge experience, extensive travel, acute observation ness of its crudition, or the aptness of its illustrations although he does not share the religious convictions of the writer. The volume is brought out in a superior style of typography, with abundant p ctorial representations, and does great credit to American are.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY EPISODES IN THE LAT TER HALF OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, DE RIVED FROM THE CURRESPONDENCE OF THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BURGOYNE. BY EDWAR BARRINGTON DE FORMANQUE. 8VO. Pp. 500. Macmilla

The principal value of this work consists in the letters of General Burgoyne during his service as an officer of the British army in the Revolutionary War. It forms an opportune offering to the Centennial celebra ceasion, which could scarcely have been inspired by the intrinsic character of its contents. General Burgoyn rrived in Boston soon after the middle of May, 177; less then a month previous to the battle of Bunker Hill. The American service was by no means congenial to Lie taste, and he entered upon as duties with a man fest rejuctance which he took no pains to conceal from his superior authorities. His account of the action of June 17th, is copious and graphic. He makes the best of the situation in his letters, but evinces his anxiety as to the moral effects of the battle in giving con se to the rebeis. He was strongly in favor of de cisive action, and on the 17th of August, submitted a plan to G-neral Gage for the evacuation of Boston and the concentration of the army in New-York. In the month of September he describes the position as "a consummation of inertness and disgrace." The campaign of 1777. which ended with the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga s the subject of several interesting chapters, although n fresh light is thrown upon a period of the war which ha engaged the special attention of American historians. The life of Eurgoyue after his return to England, including his feeble attempts in dramatic literature, presents no features of marked importance, although it is made the subject of a copicus narrative.

FORTY YEARS IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE; Or ME-MOISS OF THE REV. WILLIAM GOODELL, D. D. By his sen-in-Law, E. D. O. PRIME, D.D. 12mo. pp. 489. Robert Car-ter & Brothers.

Dr. Goodell was one of the pioneers of the American mission at Constantinople. He was the firs missionary on the ground, and his labors covered the entire period of the movement known as the Protestan Reformation in Turkey. He was a man of rare sim plicity of character, of great firmness in his convictions of duty, and of ardent zeal in the accomplishment of his work, combining, at the same time, a peculiar gentlenes of manner, and a veiu of spley humor, which gave a charm to his personal intercourse, and made his conver-sation as delightful as his preaching was impressive. In the preparation of these memoirs, Dr. Prime has don great justice to the subject, presenting his character in an equally just and attractive light, but without exaggeration or superfluous eulogy. The notices of the Turkish mission, with which they abound, embody a variety of interesting recollections, and form a valuable contribu tion to the history of American religious enterprise in foreign lands.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The March and April number of this periodical opens with a paper by Mr. George Walker, on the iate Professor Cairnes, treating especially of his position n regard to the American and Irish questions. It is stated by the writer that at the time when the lectures of Pro tessor Calrues on the "Slave Power" were first delivered at the Dublin University, he had no personal friends in America, so that his opinious with respect to the war were the exclusive result of careful study and strict logical deduction. In his exposure of the slave system he took less account of the wrong done to the enslaved race, than of the injury which it inflicted on all human society. When his book appeared, the true issues of the American war were not understood in Great Britain, and the prevailing sentiment was one of distrust and ho niity. It was generally believed that the avowed opposition of the North to slavery was a mere pretense, and that sectional rivalries were at the bottom of the quarrel. Professor Cairnes's book had a powerful effect in removing these false impressions. His subsequent publications although of a less elaborate character, tended to the same issue. There is nothing, as Mr. Walker affirms, in the literature of England or America, which presents, in so condensed a form, the real questions involved in the Civil War. There is no other analysis of slavery, precivil war. There is no other analysis of slavery, pro-ceeding from so lofty a point of view, or so searching and fatal in its results. The relation of Professor Calrues to the question of Irish education is also succinetly and clearly explained, showing his position in the conflict he-tween the civil government and the Roman Catholic Church, in regard to ecclesiastical authority over secular education. Mr. Walker's paper is an emphatic and forcible tribute to one, of whom it was said by an early asso ciate and constant friend : " I have never known a man who was a more sincere lover of justice, or a more carnest inquirer after scientific truth." A critical notice of Mr. Emerson's recent volume is remarkable for the catholic spirit in which it passes judgment on the merits of the Concord essayist. He is ranked among those who have lone most to make American literature honored at hom and abroad. His books are suid to have had great influ once upon the leaders of cultivated thought. He has

largely formed the style of the best writers of the present

words for expressing vigorous and incisive thought. The writer comments upon Mr. Emerson's religious position with singular nicety of discrimination, and, as most we believe, will think, with perfect justice. says: "His early standard was high. He struck the essay from the first. His 'Nature' is not his best work, but it has, with all its mysticism, the same richness and surprise of thought which marks his latest volume. He wrote out his ewn convictions, and this cessy is in some wrote out his own convictions, and the he has since pro-duced. He sounded a new note in our literature at a time when the Unitarian movement in New-England had broken up the dead level of religious orthodoxy, and his religious position, as a Unitarian minister who had vir-tually abandoned Christianity, caused him to be misunderstood by those who should have been the first to detect and use the new literary force which he brought into current thought. His address before the Harvard Divinity School in 1838 was a tide-mark in the religious world and in his own experience. He was a brave man, and dared to speak his thought. He burst his shackles. He missed, to the regret of all, the sunshine of the Christian faith, but in the essay on 'Immortality,' in 'Letters and Social Aims, he has come surprisingly near to sentiments which are held by all religious men. What deserves comment is his honesty and courage. Few writers of any age have given stronger expression to fundamental religious truth, and the mellowed tone of the book under notice is remarked by every one, as if the erudeness of other years, in some lines of religious thought, had passed away amid the stronger intimations of immortality which come with ripened age. Every man must have his independent expression of the inward and spiritual truths, and we are indebted to Mr. Emerson for the singular fidelity with which he has spoken the truth as it has been revealed to hunself. Such doubts as he may cast upon some views of truth and dectrine are not the attacks of an enemy, but rather the honest regrets of one who cannot believe. The earthly element is subordinated to the spiritual, and if you are not drawn to a personal God or to a living Christ, you are made to feel the sacrodness of existence and the greatness and worth of the soul."
present number of the "International" con an unusual variety of attractive and able articles, among which may be noted "Bardism," by Ancurin Vardd,
"The Chemical Action of Plants," by Professor August Vogel, "The Nature and Synthetic Principle of Philoso phy," by Brother Azarias, "The Structure of the Universe," by Richard A. Proctor, and an excellent summary of "Cotemporary Literature, Art, and Science."

The Textile Colourist, announced by John Wriey & Sons, is a valuable London journal, published monthly, and devoted to the manufacture and applicacoloring matters in connection with textile fabrics. It forms an important manual of reference in relation to that branch of industry, treating of blenching, dyeing, and calico printing, and describing in detail the most recent processes and improvements.

New Unblications.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE INDEX for 1875,-POLITICAL,

FOREIGN.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Any article, letter, report, or record of importance published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE may be easily found, reference belog given both to its date of publication and location in the

Instruction. City.

CLASS for Young GENTLEMEN and Private Instruction. THOS. R. ASH, 17 East 16th st. EBELL International Academy, 15 Hedeman-

KINDERGARTEN and Training Class.-Oldest and best, at 44 East 43d st. Miss E M. COE, Pra-LESSONS IN DRAWING FROM CASTS or LIFE at pupil's residence; \$2 p.r lesson. Address HELEN P. VAIRCHILLO, 1,208 Brondway, Studio 23. MARGARET J. McDONALD'S CLASSES IN

MAWING AND WATERCOLORS, FROM NATURE DADWAY, ROOM 31. Terros, \$20 for 20 keepers of reach, in the Studio; \$.0 for -0 keepers at the public c. Payable in advance. Figures, 45 West 20thest, between Broadway and 6thever-German, French, Stalian, Scoutch, and Lagdish classes for lades and grathemet. The conversational system of Fredstiences and Sanveur of Boston. Hours of Instruction, 10 L2 m. 2 to 6 p.m., 7.50 to 19 p.m. Experimental classes grates from 7.50 to 20 p.m. IL COHN.

A. C. GHENZEL, Principals.

A N excellent home, with suitable instruction, for six boys, Stockhridge, Mass. Rev. E. W. BULLARD. Boarding-school for 20 boys-one vacancy, o.Win'p stars, A.M., Portchester, Westerbester Co., N. Y. ANINSTITUTE especially for YOUNG BOYS.

A FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL on a farm 14 miles from New-York; so per week for board, wash-ing, turlion, and the comforts of a country home. Address

DAY-VIEW INSTITUTE at Babylon, L. I .-BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.-Classical,

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, N. Y., for ladies and gentlemen., \$19; per year for Board and Common Loggish. To prepare for college, for business, and for life. Address JOS. E. KING, D. D. Spring Term, March 23. GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY for young ladies Briageport, Conn. Address Miss Emily Nickson.

HOME SCHOOL-Croton-on-Hudson-For HOME SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, opens Sept. 15, 1875. Address J. S. LOURIE and M. SHI-LAND, 48 Dubois-st., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

RVING INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y .- Reopens Jan. 3. Thorough instruction; no military; no antorm; no extras. Send for circular to ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarry-MT. PLEASANT INSTITE.—Private Classes
torboys.Ambr.T., Mass. Estab.1846.H.C.Nash, A.M., Prin. MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Tarrytown on the Hudson. PARK RIDGE (N. J.) INSTITUTE-For Eng. PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—Winter Term begins Jan. 3. Expenses accommodated to the times. For catalogues address J. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington, N. J. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, Penn., REOPENS Jan. 5. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, the Classics, and English Branches. For Circulars, apply to 0. M. BOGART, 3 Nassaust, N. Y., or to Col. THEO. HYATT, Pres., P. M. A. ST. PAUL'S HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.-Term begins Feb. 23. Address, J. C. MIDDLETON, Rector, Glen Cove, L. I.

WEST END INSTITUTE.—Family School for Young Ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New-Haven, Coan. Send for circular. YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

be by a making boys, intelligent, healthy, Caristian in BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 651, Yonkers, \$250 A YEAR, books, &c., included; "Expupils and little beys. Adddress S. C. SHORTLEDGE (Harvard University, A. M.), Media, Penn., 12 miles from Phila.

Ceachers.

ALL wanting TEACHERS, Schools, or Pupils, AN EXPERIENCED HARVARD GRADU A PRINCETON UNDERGRADUATE, who

AN accomplished TEACHER of experience estimates a position in a school to teach history, English literature, physical geography, and Latin, or would give private lessons at pupil's residence. Address Miss CARLYLE, 202 East 15th-st.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A lady thoroughly chilinarian, is seeking pupils Address M. C. R., Up-town Tribune Office, 1,238 Broadway.

TEACHERS supplied with schools, and schools with teachers, at the EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, 27 Union-square. ANNA RANDALL-DIEHL, Manager. WANTED IMMEDIATELY-By lady gradnate of four years' experience, a position as residen TEACHER in a school or family; best references. Qualinea tions-Higher English Branches, Mathematics, French, and Drawing. Moderate salary. Address G. M. A., East Side Tribune Office, 760 Third-ave.

Co Whom it Man Concern

TO ADOPT-A GIRL one year and nine months old; good parentage. Address A. B., Post-Office, Passatic, New-Jersey.

A DVERTISERS who desire to reach country A. readers in the West can do so in the nest and chempest manuer by using one or more sections of KELL/JOGO'S Great Kewapsper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELL/JOGO'S Great Chicago, Ille & E. W. FOCTF II, 150 Worth-st., N. Y.

THE MONEY MARKET. OFFICIAL REPORT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

MARCH 2, 1876.

10 A. M .- SALES BEFORE THE CALL Tel, P and Warsaw East Div 6,000 ... 87
Chio and Miss Con 1,000 ... 93
18,001 ... 83 .98%
Long Island ist 1,000 ... 12
A and F Telegraph 6.8... 83 .28
N Y Cent and Had 200 ... 115 % 700..... 700..... 10...blo. | N Y Cent and Had | 100 | 26¹/₅ | 26 North-West 4:0 424 100 b3 4 4 1 100 b30 428 North-West Pref 100 63 1 300 ... 3 63 1 100 63 2 St L, K C & N Pref 400...... 31 '9 GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT-104 O'CLOCK AND 1112 O'CLOCK A. M.

U 8 6s, 1881, Registered (1.123 to 1.12 to 1.1 AND 1112 O'CLOCK A. M.

FIRST BOARD-1019 O'CLOCK A. M.

Sales of State Bonds-Railroad Bonds-Bank and Rail-road Shares-Express Stocks, &c.

New, Non-Pullet 15,03 424 Ches & O 1st, Con 1,000 36 2 Chie B & Q Con 7s 1,000 09 Chie, R I & Pac 7s

...83. ...bc.1324 ..bc. 664 3,930 1 9½ Mica South d ,600 105 N Y Cent 6a, '87 40 bes3 423 5 0 423 30 425 300 425 100 83 424 6.0 105
N Y Cent lst, Coup.
0.0 1 5.0
Ohie and Miss Con.
1.0.0 9.5
5.000...bc. 98.2
West Pac Eds. 1.43 ..bcs3. 63% 300 63% Central R R of N J

100 c. 957 1,2+1 257 3,258 25 1,500 .a30 .26 3,9-0 26 Celand Or br
Coland Or br
5,0 m. bc. 247g
5,0 m. bc0 . 25
Toland Wab ist
3,000 . . . 97
Toland Wabneh 'st
St Louis Div St Paul Pref 1,8 0 20% 1,1 0 20% American Express New Jersey R R Tol and W Con Cov 5 62 '2 Morris and Essen 15 bc. 62 '4 50 62 '4 Miss, Kan & F R Tel, Pee and W Con U S Express

Eric 1st Merigage Wells-Fargo Ex 12...be 85°4
N Y Cent and Hod
100..bec.115°2
20115°2
Onto and Miss
20215°2
Onto and Miss bc 874 10 . . is C. C. C and I lat

1212 O'CLOCK-SALES BEFORE THE CALL. Tennessee 6s, New 'West rn Utilou 97' Union Pacific 8, 41'2 1.00 097's 10' Cennessee 6s, New 1.00 657's 50 50 1.00 657's North-Western | 1.0 | 4 | 5 | 2.100 | 60 | 6 |
Louis & Nash Con	Pacific Mail	2.00	92	
Unies Pacific 1st	2.00	16	6	8
Unies Pacific 8	3	0	26	8
Union Pacific 8	3	0	26	8

.....135 St I, I M and S GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT-2 O'CLOCK. U 8 fs, Registered, 1881 50,000 U 8 fs 20 Coupon, 1887 30,000

Coupen, 1-65 SECOND BOARD-1 O'CLOCK P. M.

62% Georgia 78, G B
5 m² 1 5 8,
Mill and 8t P C S F
10, C0 8 8 10, C0 10, Mill and N W 1st
1,0.5 101
Chie and N W Con
Coap G B
8, 00 9 1 2
Mich South S F Es North-West Pref 100...bc 632 Conp O B 8, 00 9 2 Mich South S F Bs 2,00 100 N Y Cent Ca, '8 2, 00 105 AR & T H 2d Pref 4,000, 93 be 119 y | Section | Sect N J Central at Con

SALES FROM 212 O'CLOCK TO CLOSE OF BUSINESS, 3

g 8 5-20 Coup, 65 Western Union 23 000 1184 2,20 60% 23.000 118% U S 5a, Reg. 18% 5.00. 119 Missouri 6a, L B 2.000. 103 Dis of col. 3.65a 29.600. 22% Cnion Pacific S F 3.000. 91 16,000 9)
Tol and Wab 1st
St L Div
5,000. | St. L. Dav. | St. Dav. | Dav

THURSDAY, March 2-P. M. The stock market was much less active and excited than on yesterday, there being a decided diminution of business and less important fluctuations. The movement to-day was a cantious one, as though the bears did not dare to press their advantage without fully understanding the nature of the ground over which they are to travel, while the bulls, after their recent successive defeats, were afraid to venture boldly on a new departure. Consequently there was a mildness to the general speculation that has not been witnessed for some time past. At first the market was weak, and Western Union Telegraph fell to 687s, the lowest price in the downward movement, Pacific Mail declined to 2519, though not until, after opening at 26% @2612, it had risen to \$27. During the forenoon the buying sentiment predominated, and under smart purchases Telegraph rose above 70, and Lake Shore to 6112, the entire list sympathizing and ruling strong, though with no special activity. The afternoon exhibited a smaller volume of business, but the direction of prices was downward again, though not with the velocity usual of late. Outside of the above mentioned shares, the Wisconsin stocks, Ohios, and Erie, which latter was weak, the market was about neglected. Panama advanced from 13219 to 135, Illi nois Central dropping to 10134. Sales of Morris and Essex were made at 105, and New-Jersey Railroad at 14212. In the list of miscellaneous, Delaware and Hudson Canal sold at 12012; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph at 20, and Quicksilver at 19, Consolidation Coal dropping to 441s. Express shares sold only in small lots. The general market at the close was dull and steady. The sales of the day amounted to about 161,000 shares, showing at the close a very general advance over the prevailing prices of last evening, viz.: North-West Preferred advanced 4s per cent; N. J. Central, Rock Island, 8t. Paul, and Wabash, each 4; North-West Com-

sippi, and Union Pacific, each 12; Western Union Telegraph, 58; St. Paul Preferred, '8; Lake Shore, 1, and Panama, 112 per cent. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, and C., C. and I. C., each declined 18; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4; Eric, 3c. and Quicksilver, 12 per cent. The following table RANGE OF THE MARKET.

... 26% 27% 25% 26% ... 182% 135 132% 135 Onicksilver... 18¹2 18¹2 18¹2 18¹3 18¹3 18¹4 18¹5 17²4 G kalver P... 18¹2 110¹5 11 160.9.72

Total shares sold ... CL ONING PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

City 6s, old ... 1052, 10376, Lenigh Vallov... 623, City 6s, new ... 1, 84, 1-84, Un'd Cos. of N. J. 1428, 1428, Vallov... 624, Ph.I. and Eric... 213, Un'd Cos. of N. J. 1428, 1428, Nor. Central S.R. 404, Pennsylvania R. 67, 574, Lehigh Navig'n... 503, Lehigh Navig'n... 504, William Ward furnishes the following table of prices of the prominent gold and silver mining shares, as received by telegraph from San Francisco:

Feb.28, Peb.23, Mar. 1, Mar. 2, Changes, 29 33 37 37 Adv. 8 Dec. 4 Adv. Adv.
 Ophir.
 65

 Overman
 72

 Rarmond & Ely
 20

 Savage
 18

 Sierra Nevada
 23

 Silver Hill
 11

 Vellow Jacket
 101
 This was the regular day for the meeting of the

nanagers of the Bank of England, but no change was made in the minimum rate of discount. Mone in the open market and on three months' bills of da count is considerably below the bank rate. During the week the bank made a clear gain of £216,000 bullion, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities which was last week 4312 per cent, is now 4138 per cent. The bank reported a gain "on balance" to day of £48,000 bullion. A generally good feeling characterized the movements on the London Exchange to-day, and while British consols are a fraction easier, United States bonds were steady for 5-20s of 1865, old, lower for 1867s, and strong for 10-40s and new fives. Erie remains strong at 164, @1614, the preferred closing at 3112@32. United States new fives advanced to 1021s in Frankfort, and in Paris the French three per cents, Rentes, stiffened up to 66.85, but declined at the close 2212 centimes, During the week the Bank of France made a gain of 26.269.000 francs. Sterling on London is firmer at 25.18. The upward movement projected in gold on the Treasury showing of gold made turther progress to-day, and the price advanced to 11412, the sales having been at 1143 w11412, and in the afternoon at 1145s. The shipment to-day of \$670,000 gold coin (\$400,000 to Europe and \$270,000 to Havana). and the anticipated large shipments later, also served to strengthen the premium. On gold loans the rates paid to have balances carried were 312, 3, 2, and 4 per cent. The foreign exchange market was strong and there was a good demand for bills; leading drawers advanced rates to 4.8612 and 4.9012 business following up to 4.854/@4.86 and 4.90. The Assistant Treasurer paid out \$531,000 in coin interest, chiefly March conpons, and \$243,000 in redemption of called bonds. The day's business at the Gold Exchange \$35,044,000; gold balances, \$1,194,867; currency balances, \$1,425,892. The principal gold quotation

were: were: $10.06 \cdot 114^{3}_{8} \mid 11:50 \cdot 114^{3}_{9} \mid 1.00 \cdot ... \mid 114^{3}_{2} \mid 2:30 \cdot ... \mid 114^{3}_{9} \mid 10:36 \cdot ... \mid 114^{3}_{9} \mid 12:90 \cdot ... \mid 114^{3}_{9} \mid 11:90 \cdot$ We annex closing quotations of foreign exchange

3 days. 4 90 #4 90%

The day's business at the United States Sab-Treas-

The money market is still very freely supplied with loanable funds, but at times to-day money commanded rather more desirable rates for lenders. Some business was done at 4 per cent, and perhaps above, but the preponderance of the day's transactions was below that figure. Discount is as last quoted. The United States Treasurer to-day received \$500,000 National bank notes for redemption. The Customs receipts at Washington amounted to \$700,000. The Internal Revenue receipts footed up \$150,000. The following is the Clearing-house statement: Currency exchanges, \$86,282,517; currency balances, \$9,872,561; gold exchanges.

\$7,952,021; gold balances, \$1,733,085. Government bonds felt the influence of rising gold and prices were higher, though a small business was the result of the day. We annex the latest street

quotations:
 quotations:
 Off d. Asked.

 Currency 6s ... 127
 127

 18s1 incressiered, 123
 1234

 1881 Coupons ... 1238
 1234

 1883 Coupons ... 1238
 1234

 1884 Coupons ... 1238
 1234

 1885 Coupons ... 1238
 1234

 1886 Coupons ... 1238
 1234

 1886 Coupons ... 1238
 124

 1886 Coupons ... 1238
 124

 1886 Coupons ... 1238
 124

 1887 Registered ... 1218
 1214

 1887 Registered ... 1218
 1214

In State bonds, Tennessees were weak and down

Н		DEP HELD HOME WHO WAY
Š	to 4414 for old, and 4112 fe	or new series, Missouri Ge
	being strong and higher a	at 10314. The bids are as
d	follows:	
	Ollered, Ashed.	Offered, Asked
	Alabama 5a, '83 31 33	Asylum or Un., 12. 103
	Austrana 5a 86 81 -	Han, & St. Jo., 76,101 1025
	Alabama 8s. 86 31 33	Han. & St. Jo., Bd. 1034 -
	Alabama 88, 85 31 33	Run, & St. Jo., 57.102 m -
	Ark, os Funded 45 46	N. Y. B. B'y Loan, 104 2 105
	Atk.78, L.H.&Ft.S. 15 -	N. Y. Coup. B. L., 104 & 105
	Ark. 7n, M. & L. H., 13 -	N. Y. 6sti, L. 1891.120 -
	A.78 L.R.P.B.& N. 10 -	N. C.us O.Jan. & H 17'0 -
	Atk.78. M.O.&R.R. 15 18	N.C.6s Apr.1 & Oc. 174 18
	Ark. 7s. Ark.U. R. 15 -	N.C. N.C. H., J. & J. 55 -
3	Connecticut 6s105 -	N.C. N.C.H. A.& O. 55 -
	Georgia 68 93 -	N.C., coup.of J.&J. 42 -
	Georgia 7s, new 5104 10512	N. C. do. est. A&O. 43 -
	Georgia 7s. ind sed101 -	N. C. F. Act, 1860, 11 -
6	Georgia 7s, Gold B.104 10649	N. C. F. Act, 1865 0 11
	Indiana 5e	N. C.N. boa . J. & J. 9 -
3	III. coup. 68, '771 2 2 -	N. C. N. H. A. &O. S'a -
3	111. 6s. coup., 7910212 -	N. C., S. T., cinss 1, 3 4
	Lit. War Lean 102 -	N. C. S. T. ciass 2 27 - N.C. S. T. ciass 3 24 -
	Kentucky 65 102 2 -	Objects 1881 109 -
1	Louisiana ts 44 -	Ohio 6s, 1881 109 -
3	Louiseana N. B 44 -	Rhode Island 6s105 -
	La. ta, N. F. D 44 -	South Carolina on, 36 -
		S. C. 6a, Jan. & Ju. 36 -
		S. C. Da. Auril &Oct. 36 38
ì	La ra, L. B 40 -	S. C. runn'g act, '66 36 -
1	La. 8a, 1875 44 -	8. C. L. C. 80.JaJ. 36 -
ij	Mich. 6s. 78-79103 104	S. C. 7s of 1888 07 -
Э	Mich. 68, '83105 -	& C. non-Land'le bets 434 6
i	Michigan 7s, 50108 2 -	Teus, 68. 0:4 44% 405
i	Missouri Gs '76101 -	Tenn tis p. b 42 4 44
d	Marrow et 4 27 101 102	Tenn. sa. n. a 424 425
J	Missouri 6s. 78 1013 -	Texas 10s of 1878 99 -
ı	Missouri 6s, '79,101'4 -	Va. 68, old 36 -
	Missouri 6s, '79101'4 -	Va. 6a, con. bd 74
ij	Funding b. 94-5104 -	Va ta ex.mat. c 604

mon and Illinois Central, each 3; Ohio and Missis- ing are the bids:

There was a fairly well distributed by railroad bonds, but prices were something

We annex bids: Alb. & Sus. lat bid. 15 — 15 B., H. & Erie ist m. 21 21 g B. H. & Erie ist m. 21 21 g B. H. & Erie ist m. 21 21 g B. C. H. & Milk 17 sz. 47 g 50 Ches. & G. G. Sist M. 38 37 Ches. & G. G. Sist M. 38 37 Ches. & G. G. Sist M. 38 37 Ches. & G. G. Sist M. 31 15 g 11 G Che. & Alie, The ... 107 110 Len. & Mo. 18t. E. — 100 St. L. J. & Chic. 144 102 y — 100 Ch. B. & Q. B. & C. B. 3 104

The affairs of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad

Company are in fair way of settlement. The coal business of the road is said to be improving, and they are now bidding for a new and important business. The Pittsburgh Gazette says that the oil dealers there, after a thorough investigation of the matter, have discovered that they can transport oil by the Ohio River to Huntington in barges at comparatively little cost, and thence to Richmond over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at less cost than by the Philadelphia Road to Richmond. The managers of the Chesapeake and Ohio road have offered refiners very favorable rates for freight, and much less than that now paid. Now that the road is relieved from the dangers of harassing legal proceedings, every effort is making to place its business upon a substantial basis, and its promoters are determined that this valuable property shall be developed in the interest of all concerned at the earliest possible time. The earnings of the St. Louis, Kansas City and N. Railway for the month of February are re-

ported \$284,289; February, 1875, \$196,155; increase, \$88,134. The coupons of the City of Williamsport, Penn. due March 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of Allen & Stead, No. 46 Broad-st.

THE MARKETS.

[Carofully reported for THE PRINCES,] TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE

Per North River Vessels and Rastronds. THURSDAY, March 2, 1876

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

ASHES—There are no changes to note; bosiness continues to wand prices remain at 5c. for Pots and 7c for Pest toough they cannot be ensistered more than nominal.

COPPER—All kinds were dull and rather depressed. Sales today. The above of Rio and Sautas at the parts with 19,220 hogs here, 56, 58 bars in Balldhore, 8,000 bars (Salvestop, 100 bags at Mothie and 18,03 bags.).

all gold. COTTON—The market on the spot was dull and a the receipts at the ports were 12,413 bales against it inis day last week, and 10,761 bales this day ins-sales were 393 bales, all for consumption. The nomsalea were tions are:

Ordmary.... Strict Ordinary 10°16
Good Ordinary 11°16
Low Midding 11°16
Strict Good Ordinary 11°16
Strict Low Midding 12°16
Good Midding 12°16
Strict Good Midding 12°16
Strict Good Midding 13°16
Midding Fair 13°16
Fair 14°16

a. n. oth; May, 200, 114-per, form, 500, August, 400, 151-per; form, 100 led 500, 151-per, 100, 151-

tions:

Bid.	Asked.	June	134	
March	1242₃₂	Asked.	June	135
April	12²²₃₂	12²³₁₃	June	13³₂
April	12²³₂₂	12²³₁₃	June	13³₂
FLOUR AND MEAL - The Flour market content careety any expert demand, and only a very market content careety any expert demand, and only a very market cortex. City will Extras were without decreased for, and only in very market repeaters. No. 2 and one of the large of the large of the large	100. corres. Gry bull Extras were without de more and only in very limited request; No. were delice, lover, Low praises of Extra were delice, lover, Low praises of Extra were the sales, 9,8 m bbls, including 1,500 bbls, main within the range of \$5.50 for the sales were at \$5.000 for \$5.00 bbls, on the sales were at \$5.000 for Extra at the sales were at \$5.000 for Extra at 15.000 for \$7.50 for \$1.000 for Common to \$7.000 for Common to \$7.000 for Common to \$7.000 for \$1.000 for Common to \$7.000 for \$1.000 fo			